

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

AD-33 Bookplate
(1-68)

NATIONAL

A
G
R
I
C
U
L
T
U
R
A
L



LIBRARY

U. S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM LIBRARY



No. 12281. "Andropogon sorghum. A stack of brooms, made from threshed-out kaoliang heads. Made by villagers at home and brought to market in Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 27, 1915.



No. 12282. "Andropogon sorghum. Pan covers of kaoliang straw of two different makes; the top ones woven from the split outer skin, the ones in front made from pieces of stem, held together by thread. These covers are excellent for 'steaming' purposes, as they allow some surplus steam to escape and water does not condense against them."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, Apr. 27, 1915.



No. 12283. "A Chinese flower market, where various trees and plants are being exposed for sale in a very primitive manner. Lotus rhizomes in foreground, with clumps of iris and juniper trees behind."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 27, 1915.



No. 12284. "Ulmus pumila var. pendula. A rare, weeping form of the north-Chinese elm in the Botanical Gardens in Peking. These trees are very resistant to drouth and alkali. Scions sent under SPI No. 40507."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 24, 1915.



No. 12285. "Viburnum fragrans. An uncommon species of snowball, flowering early in spring before the leaves are full grown. The white flowers are delightfully fragrant. Taken in the Botanical Gardens at Peking. Cuttings sent under No. 37005. See also photo No. 13191. Chinese name "T'an chun", meaning "Expecter of Spring."
Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 24, 1915.



No. 12286. "Pyrus sinensis. A flowering branch of the 'Pai li' or 'white pear', a small sized, waxy-white pear of melting flesh, which is much appreciated by foreigners in northern China. See also photo 13030."
Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 29, 1915.



No. 12287. "Prunus triloba. A variety of flowering plum, with large double flowers of a most beautiful deep rose color. See No. 1254 for further information. Photo taken in the garden of the German Legation."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 23, 1915.

(This material was condemned on receipt.)



No. 12288. "Prunus triloba. A variety of flowering plum, bearing large blossoms of a showy, deep rose-carmin color. Photographed in the garden of the German Legation."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 23, 1915.



No. 12289. "Syringa oblata. A single, well-flowering shrub of a north-Chinese lilac, which is very resistant to drouth and alkali. May be valuable for hybridization purposes. Photographed in garden of German Legation."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 23, 1915.



No. 12290. "Syringa oblata. A bank of flowering lilacs, along a path in the garden of the German Legation. Very effective and reminding of home to those who dwell far away."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 23, 1915.



No. 12291. "Chionanthus retusa. A branch of the Chinese fringe tree in full flower, a really striking and beautiful spectacle, reminding one of a delicate bridal spray. The tiny white flowers exhale a very sweet scent."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 15, 1915.



No. 12292. "Lilium myriophyllum. A native Chinese lily, introduced by Mr. E. H. Wilson from western China. Planted out in a rockery at Hongkew Park, Shanghai, and showing off very well."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 14, 1915.



No. 12293. "Taxodium distichum. A group of American swamp-cypresses, placed at the edge of a lake in Hongkew Park, Shanghai, behaving as if they were in their native home."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 14, 1915.



No. 12294. "Eucalyptus gunnii. One of the hardiest species of eucalypts, killed outright by a severe winter, when the mercury went down to 15 degrés F., in January, 1915. In Hongkew Park, Shanghai, China, June 14, 1915."



No. 12295. "Cunninghamia sinensis. A clump of trees of this interesting Chinese conifer, which shows up as a pioneer tree whenever mountains are being cleared off and whose lumber is durable and much esteemed. In Hongkew Park, Shanghai."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 14, 1915.



No. 12296. "Chrysanthemum sinense. A Chinese method of growing chrysanthemums by tying three roof tiles together. Mr. D. MacGregor, park superintendent, finds that in rainy seasons 'mums' treated this way are much healthier than those kept in pots, as the soil in the last becomes waterlogged."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 11, 1915.



No. 12297. "Ziziphus sativa. A cake of proso (Panicum milliaceum) and jujubes, boiled together, a delicacy for the peasants and coolie classes of China. For 2 or 3 coppers one gets a nice fat slice."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 27, 1915.



No. 12298. "Myrica nagi. An old specimen of a so-called strawberry-tree or 'Yang mae shu' under the shade of a sycamore at Jessfield Park, Shanghai."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 11, 1915.



No. 12299. "Nephelium litchi. 250 pounds of fresh litchi fruits in one heap, bought in the open market at 0,08 Mex. silver per pound. These fruits are said to have come from Canton. Seeds sent under No. 2304a, SPI No. 40973."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 12, 1915.



No. 12300. "Actinidia chinensis. Master Fred Kennedy holding a well-fruited branch of the so-called gooseberry vine, a climber which behaves very erratically as regards bearing. The russet brown fruits, which are rough to the touch, are of the size of small hen's eggs; they supply a good jam. Chinese names: 'Yang tao', 'poplar peach', (Yangtze regions); 'Mao li', 'hairy pear' (Kansu and Szechuan); 'Dong li', 'Dong pear' (Ningpo)."

Frank N. Meyer, Mokanshan, Chekiang, China, July 21, 1915.



No. 12301. "Zizania latifolia. Scene in the Hongkew market; a Japanese girl of the 'pudding-face' type, bargaining about water-bamboo shoots, 'Kau ba' as they are called locally. These shoots supply a tasteful vegetable, when properly prepared."

Frank N. Meyer, Shanghai, China, June 11, 1915.



No. 12302. "Phyllostachys pubescens. Vigorous timber bamboos on the mountains. These plants love a clayey soil, overlaying rocks, and perfect drainage. They are generally found to thrive better on the northern and eastern slopes than on the other sides."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 12, 1915.



No. 12303. "Phyllostachys pubescens. Bamboo water pipes across a mountain stream. To remove the partitions a strong thin cane is rammed thru; this finished, the thin end of one stem is inserted into the base end of another and in this way pipes of endless length can be laid down."

Frank N. Meyer, near Changhua, Chekiang, China, July 12, 1915.



No. 12304. "Arundinaria sp. A vigorous grove of a very slender bamboo, which is of very weedy tendencies. The stems are used as fencing and building material and handles for Chinese writing brushes are made from them. The plants are able to grow on level and low lands."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yu hang, Chekiang, China, July 5, 1915.



No.12305. "Arundinaria sp. Pieces of bamboo stem, cut into various lengths and assorted as to size, used as handles for Chinese writing brushes. The mats on which they lie are made of woven bamboo."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yu hang, Chekiang, July 5, 1915.



No. 12306. "Trapa bicornis. A pond in which water-chestnuts have been planted in regular rows. Their leaves are covering the water so completely than one might be tempted to walk on it."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yu hang, Chekiang, China, July 17, 1915.



No.12307. "Morus alba. An old mulberry, in whose trunk a new shoot has been side-grafted, to rejuvenate the head. Such an operation saves the farmer probably from two to three years' waiting, as young trees do not supply many leaves for the silk worms during their first three years of existence."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 11, 1915.



No. 12308. "Castanea mollissima. A chestnut, badly attacked by blight, Diaporthe parasitica. All around Hangchow and west of it one finds the chestnut trees seriously attacked by this destructive bark fungus."

Frank N. Meyer, near Ching tsai, Chekiang, China, July 15, 1915.



No. 12309. "Carya cathayensis. The mountains west of the town of Chang hua, where native hickory trees occur, with bamboo groves, rice fields, and tea plantations nearby."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 12, 1915.



No. 12310. "Ficus repens. One of the most interesting climbers south of the Yang tze river is an evergreen fig, which covers rocks, ruins and tree trunks with masses of drapery. The fruits are of the size and shape of small pears; they are hard and inedible, but are employed in medicine."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 12, 1915.



No. 12311. "Stizolobium sp. A bean-like climber, over-running scrub, bearing heavy hanging clusters of dark maroon colored flowers. The pods are said to have stinging hairs."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yu hang, Chekiang, China, July 5, 1915.



No. 12312. "Oryza sativa. Chinese laborers, wearing back-plates of woven sedge (Eriocaulon triangulare (?)) to keep cool, while doing the tedious work of weeding and harrowing the rice field. The amount of work it takes to keep down water weeds is astonishing to a person not familiar with wet-land crops."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yu hang, Chekiang, China, July 17, 1915.



No. 12313. "Lumbering. Pine logs, sawed into planks, all by hand labor, at a very primitive mill right on the spot where the trees are being felled."

Frank N. Meyer, near Yu hang, Chekiang, China, July 5, 1915.



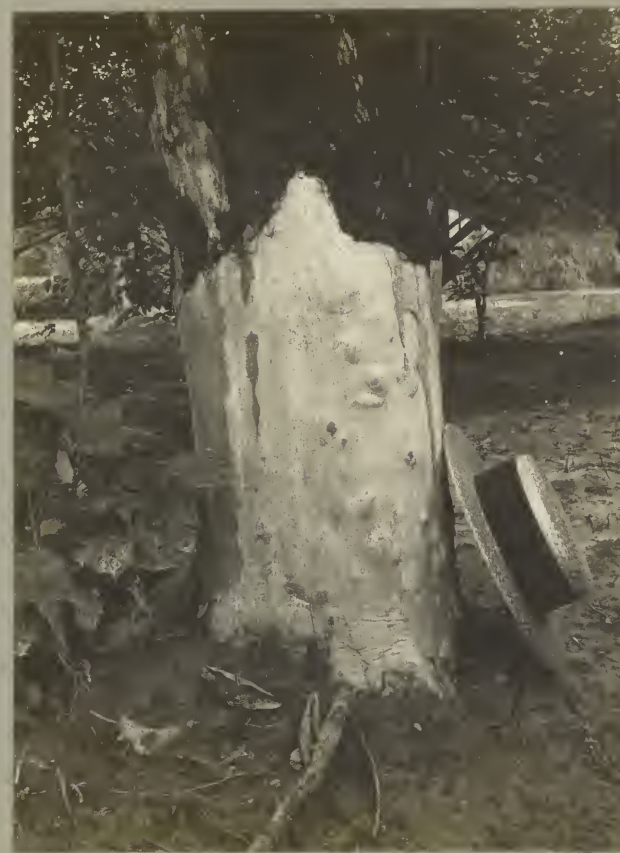
No. 12314. "Vitis sp. A wild grape, artistically over running a 'Pai lo' or memorial arch. Not far away, in an old garden, one finds specimens of Eucommia ulmoides growing; the owner did not know their medicinal value."

Frank N. Meyer, Chang hua, Chekiang, China, July 12, 1915.



No. 12315. "Chinese architecture. Memorial arches and gates at the west end of Chang hua. As in Europe and in North America, so also in China one finds that the well-to-do classes seem to prefer to live in the western part of the town or in a western suburb. Why?"

Frank N. Meyer, Chang hua, Chekiang, China,
July 12, 1915.



No. 12316. "Diospyros sinensis Naudin. Near view of the trunk of a white-barked persimmon upon which the ordinary kaki (D. kaki) has been grafted. This white barked stock is able to grow on low lands, with the water only a short distance away from the surface."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, China,
June 28, 1915.



No. 12317. "Myrica rubra. A basket with 'Nagi's'; a large variety selling for 20 cents Mex. per catty (16 ounces). This fruit, which is called 'Yang mae' by the Chinese, makes excellent pie fillings and a refreshing drink."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12318. "Zizania latifolia. A shallow canal with standing water, planted to water-bamboo, the edible shoots of which are a favorite vegetable. The water is covered entirely with a dense mat of Azolla carolineana, which prevents mosquitos from breeding in great quantities."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12319. "Zizania latifolia. A boat full of succulent water-bamboo sprouts, being shaded from the strong sun. There is an immense trade done in these sprouts, which the Chinese call 'Kau-ba', and the income derived must run into the thousands of dollars every summer."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12320. "Eleocharis tuberosa. A Chinese girl of the boat-coolie class selling waternuts, which are eaten both raw and boiled. Local name of these succulent corms: 'Bee chi'. Price 5 for 1 cent, Mex."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12321. "Oryza sativa. Rice recently transplanted by hand, with a nursery bed in the foreground. The amount of human labor wasted upon rice cultivation in the Orient is something appalling.--The tree in the distance is Pterocarya stenoptera."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lung tun, Kiansu, China, June 6, 1915.



No. 12322. "Phyllostachys sp. Bamboo poles being straightened out between beams. The parts of the stems where a bend occurs are held above a hot pointed flame and with the application of a wet rag are turned and straightened by experienced hands."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.



No. 12323. "Phyllostachys sp. Interior of a work shop where bamboo baskets are being made. To handle bamboo successfully the material has to be as moist as possible, hence all of such shops are cool, dark and damp."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.



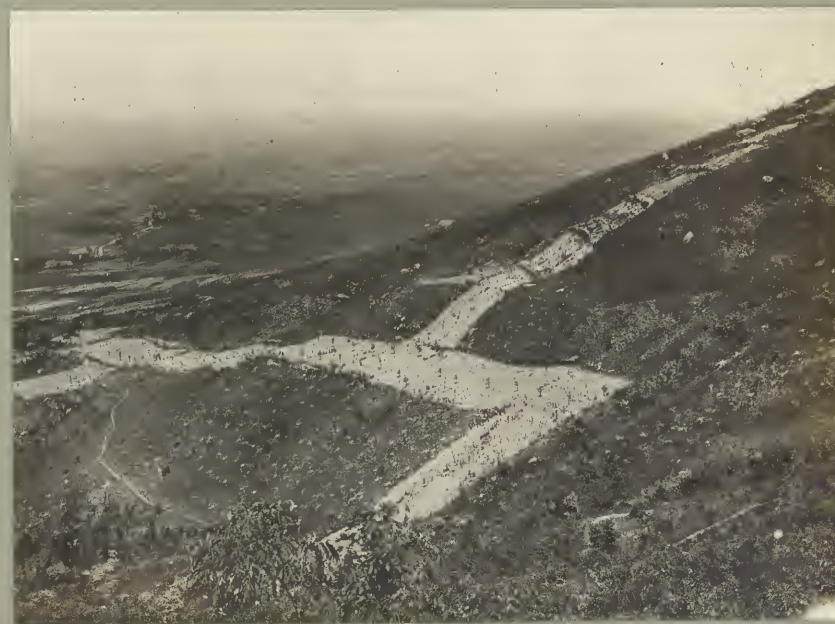
No. 12324. "Phyllostachys sp. Bamboo hoops; for big tubs or barrels the whole split cane is taken, but for smaller vessels the strip is cut lengthwise in two. The part with the outer skin is harder to handle, but its lasting qualities are superior to the other."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12325. "Phragmites communis. A reed-yard; of the finer qualities most efficient sun-blinds and shades are made; the inferior sorts supply roofing and fencing material, while the offal is appreciated as fuel."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5, 1915.



No. 12326. "Fire breaks. Broad strips of cleared land made on the Purple Mountain, near Nanking, by Mr. J. Bailie, to ward off forest fires."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 3, 1915.



No. 12327. "Locusts on the road. One of the evil conditions following wars and revolutions are acres and acres of waste lands and graveyards, where locusts breed in enormous numbers and devour every green thing within sight. Reforestation and cultivation check this serious evil."

Frank N. Meyer, Purple Mountain near Nanking, China, June 3, 1915.



No. 12328. "Albizzia lebbek. A group of these 'silk-flower' trees in full bloom. Of value as a reforestation agent, especially on denuded, rock mountain slopes. The wood is hard and lasting and is used in turner's work and in cart and furniture building. Local name 'Shan hai shu'."

Frank N. Meyer, Purple Mountain near Nanking, China, June 3, 1915.



No. 12329. "Platycaria strobilacea. A mountain slope full of the above named shrub, called 'Hua shu'. Besides this one finds here several species of Symplocos, Diospyros kaki, Liquidambar formosana, Dalbergia hupeana, Acanthopanax ricinifolia and others. Also many trees of Pistacia chinensis."

Frank N. Meyer, Purple Mountain near Nanking, China, June 3, 1915.



No. 12330. "Dalbergia hupeana. The two trees on the right, with whitish scaly bark, bear the above name and in Chinese 'Tan shu'. They are satisfied with poor soil; the wood is hard and durable and used in turning. The tree in the center is Quercus variabilis, a good lumber for railroad sleepers. This photo shows an original bit of wild growth as still exists in the Spirit Valley near Nanking."

Frank N. Meyer, near Nanking, China, June 4, 1915.



No. 12331. "Forestation. A hill, naturally forested, with field of wheat and water buffalo in foreground. The mountains and hills in central China could all easily be covered again with forest, at a moderate outlay of expenses."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lung tun, Kiang-su, China, June 6, 1915.



No. 12332. "Lumbering. Rafts of Cunninghamia poles, brought down from southern Chekiang Province."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12333. "Lumbering. Rafts of Cunninghamia poles, being divided up for local uses."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12334. "Lumbering. Fishermen and lumbermen, making use of a great flow of water, the ones to catch shad and the others to bring timber cheaply into the city."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China, June 28, 1915.



No. 12335. "Lumbering. Rafts of poles of Cunninghamia sinensis and Cryptomeria japonica on the Tsien Tang Kiang, coming mostly from the Ta pen shan and Tien tai shan districts, southern Chekiang."

Frank N. Meyer, Hangchow, Chekiang, China,
July 3, 1915.



No. 12336. "Pinus bungeana. A fine specimen of a white barked pine, said to be over 300 years old; found at the Princesses Tombs, east of Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
May 16, 1915.



No. 12337. "Pinus bungeana."

A large and old white barked pine, at the Princesses Tombs, near Peking. Note how the Chinese have cut away pieces of bark and made incisions to obtain resin, which all helps to build a fire to cook a meal or some tea water."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China, May 16, 1915.



No. 12338. "Ginkgo biloba." Near view of the trunk of a ginkgo, said to be 400 years old. It measures 23 feet in circumference 5 feet above the ground."

Frank N. Meyer, Pa pao shan, near Peking, China, May 3, 1915.



No. 12339. "Ginkgo biloba. The entire tree, showing the sturdy strong impression it makes; it is not until one is very close to it that one realizes what an enormous tree it is."

Frank N. Meyer, Pa pao shan, near Peking, China, May 3, 1915.



No. 12340. "Catalpa bungei. A large and old specimen of the 'Chiu shu', covered with a multitude of large, pale mauve, spotted flowers. Very ornamental when flowering well."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China, May 16, 1915.



No. 12341. "Catalpa bungei. Another old catalpa in full bloom. These trees do not flower every year regularly but they seem to do it at intervals."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China, May 16, 1915.



No. 12342. "Acer sp. Around Nanking one sees the unusual sight of maple-hedges; they seem to be very efficient and stand considerable shade and neglect. When left alone this maple grows into a tree of considerable size. (In compound of Dr. R. C. Beebe.)"

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 2, 1915.

This has been identified by Prof. Sargent as Acer trifidum.



No. 12343. "Chinese garden architecture.
View in an old Chinese garden, the 'Hoo chow
hua yuan', showing the fantastically con-
structed rockery."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5,
1915.



No. 12344. "Chinese garden architecture.
Bridge connecting rest rooms with rockery;
clumps of Ophiopogon planted here and there
on damp, shady places.

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5,
1915.



No. 12345. "Chinese garden architecture.
Rockery with shrubs, like Buxus sempervirens,
Lagerstroemia indica, Chimonanthus praecox, and
others. A weeping pagoda tree, Sophora japoni-
ca var. pendula, in the background."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5,
1915.



No. 12346. "Chinese garden architecture.
A peaceful nook in the 'Hoo chow flower garden',
where nature as well as the hands of man have
combined in making a harmonious ensemble."

Frank N. Meyer, Nanking, China, June 5,
1915.



No. 12347. "Castanea crenata."

A large healthy specimen of the wild Japanese chestnut, with a trunk c.a. 3 feet in diameter. Found in the grounds of the Kanaya Hotel."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan,
September 17, 1915.



No. 12348. "Castanea crenata."

The tall, straight trunk of a wild chestnut, covered with poison ivy (Rhus radicans ?). Some scars can be seen, which possibly might have been wounds caused by the chestnut blight Diaporthe parasitica."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan,
September 17, 1915.



No. 12349. "Castanea crenata. Dead branches in a wild chestnut tree, caused by Diaporthe parasitica."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan, Sept. 17, 1915.



No. 12350. "Castanea crenata. A wild chestnut of vigorous growth, with stumps of dead branches, caused by the blight, Diaporthe parasitica."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan, September 17, 1915.



No. 12351. "Castanea crenata.. A wild chestnut tree, very badly attacked by the blight, Diaporthe parasitica. Individually there seems to be a great variation as regards resistancy to the ravages of this blight and by painstaking selection strains may possibly be obtained which may be almost wholly blight-resistant."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan, Sept. 17, 1915.



No. 12352. "Castanea crenata, Near view of trunk of a wild chestnut tree, exhibiting large wounds in the bark and a dead stump in the top, caused by the chestnut blight, Diaporthe parasitica. Note the partly healing-over properties this chestnut possesses."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan,
September 17, 1915.



No. 12353. "Castanea crenata. Branches of the wild Japanese chestnut, seriously attacked by the chestnut-blight, Diaporthe parasitica."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan, September 17, 1915.



No. 12354. "Castanea crenata, A large fruited variety of Japanese chestnut, called 'Tamba kuri' cultivated in gardens around Tokyo; attacked by the chestnut blight, Diaporthe parasitica."

Frank N. Meyer, Okuba, Tokyo, Japan, September 18, 1915.



No. 12355. "Cydonia sinensis. A tall quince tree, c.a. 80 feet in height, found in the grounds of the American Embassy at Tokyo. This tree might possibly prove to be a good stock for loquats and for pears in the southern parts of the Gulf States. Also of value as an ornamental park tree."

Frank N. Meyer, Tokyo, Japan, September 14, 1915.



No. 12356. "Cydonia sinensis. Near view of large quince tree in grounds of the American Embassy at Tokyo. The bark scales off in small patches, leaving a smooth trunk of greenish-brown color. The foliage of this quince tree is unusually healthy and contains a bitter principle."

Frank N. Meyer, Tokyo, Japan, September 14, 1915.



No. 12357. "Cydonia sinensis. A fruiting branch of the large quince tree shown in photos Nos. 12355 and 12356. The foliage of C. sinensis is round elliptical, while C. cathayensis has very elongated leaves of a stiff consistency. This quince possibly might be wholly blight resistant and therefore of special value as a stock."

Frank N. Meyer, aboard S.S. "Minnesota" between Yokohama and Seattle, September 21, 1915.



No. 12358. "Ziziphus sativa. A large old tree of the common Chinese jujube, in the Botanic Gardens of the Imperial University. The jujubes seen in Japan are small and much inferior to most Chinese varieties."

Frank N. Meyer, Tokyo, Japan, September 14, 1915.



No. 12359. "Prunus subhirtella. A large specimen of a semi-pendulant variety of Japanese flowering cherry, called 'Ito-sakura', in the Botanic Gardens of the Imperial University at Tokyo. Of value possibly as a stock for fruiting as well as for flowering cherries."

Frank N. Meyer, Tokyo, Japan, September 14, 1915.



No. 12360. "Phyllostachys pubescens (P. mitis). A clump of 'Moso' bamboo, in the grounds surrounding the Kanaya Hotel at Nikko. This bamboo is not a native of Japan, but was introduced from China, first in Satsuma Province, from where it has spread throughout Japan."

Frank N. Meyer, Nikko, Japan, September 17, 1915.



No. 12361. "Colocasia antiquorum. A field of a late variety of dryland taro, called 'Sato-imo', growing on a fairly steep hillslope.--On the terraced floor of the valley rice is cultivated."

Frank N. Meyer, Nakayama, Japan, near Yokohama, Japan, September 19, 1915.



No. 12362. "Colocasia antiquorum. The rare spectacle of a taro in flower. This variety is called 'Sato imo'. Even old Japanese farmers have never seen a taro flowering and this specimen was brought to me as a great curiosity."

Frank N. Meyer, Nakayama, Japan, near Yokohama, September 19, 1915.



No. 12363. "Juniperus chinensis. A remarkably large specimen of Chinese juniper in the grounds of Kenchoji (?) temple; many centuries of age."

Frank N. Meyer, Kamakura, Japan, September 15, 1915.



No. 12364. "Lespedeza bicolor. Some clumps of an ornamental shrub, called 'Haghi', in full bloom, much beloved by the Japanese people. There are a few varieties in cultivation, among which a white flowering one; the common kind has rather inconspicuous flowers of a washed-out rosy-pink hue. Of value on terraces and hillslopes. Photographed in the Botanic Gardens."

Frank N. Meyer, Tokyo, Japan, September 14, 1915.



No. 12365. "Nelumbium speciosum. A beautiful lotus pond in the lower part of the Botanic Gardens of the Imperial University. Clumps of tall evergreens all around, while dwarfed trees are occupying suitable places along the edges of the water.

Frank N. Meyer, Tokyo, Japan, September 14, 1915.



No. 19432. The S. S. "Minnesota" in port, being berthed into her dock. Mr. Mr. Frank N. Meyer, our returning agricultural explorer, can be seen on the second deck. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8, 1915.



No. 19433. Mr. David Fairchild welcoming Mr. Frank N. Meyer on the pier at Seattle. Mr. Meyer has just returned from an exploration trip in China, lasting over three years. Seattle, Washington, October 8, 1915.



No. 12366 Plant Introduction Garden. View on part of the nursery at the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden where thousands of seedlings of Amygdalus davidiana, Ziziphus sativa, Diospyros lotus and other introductions from China are grown for stock purposes-- Meyer, Chico Cal.

Oct. 22-15



No. 12367. Amygdalus davidiana Remarkable large specimens of Davidiana peaches only four years old, growing in the test orchard of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden. This wild peach proves to be a valuable stock plant for stone fruits and is well liked by practical fruit growers and nurserymen.

Meyer- Chico, Cal.

Oct. 22-15



No. 12368. Ziziphus sativa Heavy bearing jujubes in the test orchard of the U.S. Plant Introduction Garden. After having been for many years in the Orient, and having had many difficulties it does one good to see that all of one's work has not been in vain and that new industries are being established, having as base material one has sent in. Meyer- Chico, Cal.

Oct. 22-15

Negative Numbers 12281 to 12368.

- A -

Acer trifidum 12342
Actinidia chinensis 12300
Albizzia lebbek 12328
Andropogon scroghum 12281
" " 12282
Arch. 12314
Architecture, Chinese 12315
" " garden. 12343
" " " 12344
" " " 12345
" " " 12346
Arundinaria sp. 12304
" " 12305
Azolla carolineana. 12318

- B -

Buxus sempervirens 12345

- C -

Carya cathayensis 12309
Castanea crenata 12347
" " 12348
" " 12349
" " 12350
" " 12351
" " 12352
" " 12353
" " 12354
" mollissima 12308
Catalpa bungei 12340
" " 12341
Chinese architecture 12315
Chimonanthus praecox 12345
Chionanthus retusa 12291
Chrysanthemum sinense 12296
Colocasia antiquorum 12361
" " 12362
Cryptomeria japonica 12335
Cunninghamia sinensis 12295
" " 12332
" " 12333
" " 12335
Cydonia sinensis 12355
" " 12356
" " 12357

- D -

Dalbergia hupeana 12330
Diospyros sinensis 12316

- E -

Eleocharis tuberosa 12320
Ericcaulon triangulare (?) 12312
Eucalyptus gunnii 12294

- F -

Fairchild, D & F.N. Meyer 19433
Ficus repens 12310
Firebreaks 12326
Forestation 12331

- G -

Garden, Chinese Rock 12343
" " " 12344
" " " 12345
" " " 12346
Ginkgo biloba 12338
" " 12339

- J -

Juniperus chinensis 12363

- L -

Lagerstroemia indica 12345
Lespedeza bicolor. 12364
Lilium myriophyllum- 12292
Litchi chinensis 12299
Locusts 12327
Lumbering 12313
" 12332
" 12333
" 12334
" 12335

- M -

Market, Chinese 12283
Meyer, Frank N. 12337
" " 19432
" " 19433
" " 19432
"Minnesota" Steamship 19432
Morus alba 12307
Myrica nagi 12298
" rubra 12317

- N -

Nelumbium speciosum 12283
" " 12365
Nephelium litchi 12299

- O -

Oryza sativa 12312
" " 12321

- P -

Panicum miliaceum 12297
Phragmitis communis 12325
Phyllostachys pubescens 12302
" " 12303
" " 12360
" sp. 12322
" " 12323
" " 12324
Pinus bungeana 12336
" " 12337
Platycaria strobilacea 12329
Prunus subhirtella 12359
" triloba 12287
" " 12288
Pterocarya stenoptera 12321
Pyrus sinensis 12286

- Q -

Quercus variabilis 12330

- R -

Rhus radicans 12348

- S -

Sophora japonica pendula. 12345
Stizolobium sp. 12311
Syringa oblata 12289
" " 12290

- T -

Taxodium distichum 12293
Trapa bicornis 12306
Triticum sp. 12331

- U -

Ulmus pumila var. pendula. 12284

- V -

Viburnum fragrans 12285
Vitis sp. 12314

- Z -

Zizania latifolia.	12301
" "	12318
" "	12319
Ziziphus sativa	12297
" "	12358

